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The ex-president of Southwest Texas State U. reached a settlement with the board that dismissed him three years ago: Page A11.

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Foundations and Corporations Concentrate Giving at Top Universities, Study Finds

By LIZ McMILLEN

Thirty-seven universities received half of all the money foundations gave to higher education in 1989-90, and 40 institutions received half of all the corporate dollars, a new analysis shows.

The study by the Council for Aid to Education shows that the largesse of organized philanthropy is concentrated at a handful of research universities—institutions that typically have the largest endowments, the largest federal research budgets, and the largest and most sophisticated fund-raising operations.

The figures demonstrate the muscle that research universities exert in attracting increasingly sought-after foundation and corporate dollars. While some officials at the universities say their strength is understandable given the size and mission of the institutions, other observers say it is a case of the rich getting richer.

A Total of $3.4-Billion

The leading universities received $803-million from foundations in 1989-90 and $913-million from corporations, the analysis shows. The other half of foundation and corporate gifts was distributed among a much larger pool of institutions—1,023 and 1,020 colleges and universities, respectively. Foundations and corporations gave a total of $3.4-billion to all institutions.

Other giving was also highly concentrated, the study shows. Fifty universities received half of alumni gifts in 1989-90, while 64 institutions received half of all gifts from other individuals. Over all, 60 universities accounted for half of the contributions to higher education in that year.

The figures were gathered as part of the council's most recent survey, which each year tracks private giving to colleges and universities. The survey's findings reflected responses from 1,060 colleges and uni-

Continued on Page A21

Education Dept. Lists Questions on Minority Scholarships

The Education Department's Office for Civil Rights has asked for public comments on the use and legality of scholarships limited to minority students.

STORY ON PAGE A15

Use of Pell Grants to Educate Inmates Provokes Criticism

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Several states have found a way to spend less of their own money on vocational and college courses for prisoners: They encourage inmates to use Pell Grants, the chief source of federal aid for needy college students.

Although it is a cost-effective way for states to help prisoners acquire education and job skills, the practice is provoking touchy political dilemmas for prison educators, college presidents, and state policy makers. In some instances, the reliance on Pell Grants may even violate federal regulations.

Some critics flatly object to helping prisoners obtain Pell Grants. They say they do not want to encourage inmates to receive

Continued on Page A20

Freshman Deposits at Many Colleges Down for 2nd Year

Other institutions expect steady or increased enrollment in fall

By ROBIN WILSON

For the second year in a row, freshman deposits are down at many private colleges and universities, and administrators expect to enroll fewer new students again this fall.

Some private institutions have been able to head off the nationwide decline in the number of high-school graduates, however. They expect to increase freshman enrollment this fall or at least maintain the size of their freshman classes.

Several public universities, meanwhile, report a surge in interest by prospective students, and some institutions have already placed caps on their freshman enrollment. But other public institutions, facing new competition from private colleges, are seeing a drop in the number of interested freshmen.

A Buyer's Market

Most private colleges and many public institutions require prospective students to respond to offers of admission by May 1. Even though some students change their minds over the summer, most institutions have a good idea by now what their freshman classes will look like in the fall.

The declining number of high-school graduates has created a buyer's market for students. Because colleges want to at least maintain the size of their freshman classes, many institutions are accepting students whose grades and test scores probably would not have qualified them for admis-

Continued on Page A25

New Approach by Bankers Could Bring Surge of Funds for African Universities

By COLLEEN LOWE MORNA

HARARE, ZIMBABWE

Africa's financially starved universities could receive a surge of new funds as the result of a changing perspective among international banking officials toward higher education on the continent.

The officials' current thinking, focusing on what they call "capacity building," holds that efforts to improve African universities in fields tied to national development are crucial to the region's prospects for a sustained economic recovery.

Accordingly, the World Bank and two other international agencies—the United Nations Development Program and the African Development Bank—have established a $100-million fund to strengthen departments of business, economics, and public administration in African universities over the next four years.

Although the amount of money is relatively small, the agencies hope the fund will spur other sources of aid to make their own contributions to African higher education, which has been seriously damaged by the continent's steep economic decline.

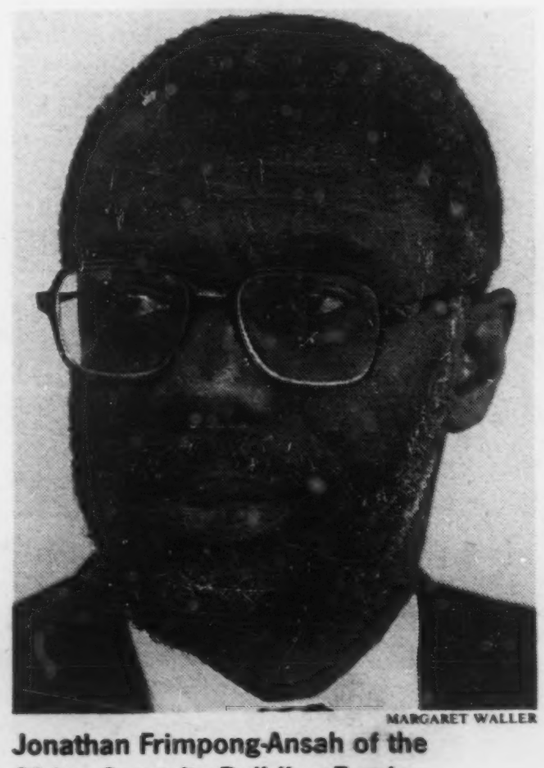
The U.S. Agency for International Development, inspired by the new emphasis on capacity building, has set up its own $140-million fund to support advanced studies in Africa in development-related disciplines. To supplement those efforts, the United Nations Development Program and the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa have created programs to encourage African professionals to remain on the continent or, if they have already gone abroad, to bring them back.

Theme of 10-Nation Group

In addition, the 10-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference has made capacity building its main theme this year. The organization says its member countries' future development will "require highly trained personnel to render top-quality teaching and research."

The conference was established in 1980

Continued on Page A29



MARGARET WALLER

Jonathan Frimpong-Ansah of the Africa Capacity Building Fund: "There is an urgent need to tackle the human-resource problem."

MARGINALIA

News from St. Olaf College:

"NORTHFIELD, MINN.—A summer seminar about Greek philosopher Cicero will be led by renowned Cicero expert James M. May at St. Olaf College July 8–Aug. 9."

Poetarum licentiae liberiora!

■

From *Facilities Facts*, a newsletter from the Department of Facilities Services at Saint Louis University:

"Biology Laboratory Renovations —This project is 95% complete. All four new fume hoods installed and operational. Vibration and noise problems in Earth Sciences room for seismic equipment calibration is a result of the fume hood exhaust system, which is to be resolved with vibration isolation measures and shaft wall construction around the duct riser."

Uh-huh.

■

News item in the Cumberland, Md., *Times-News:*

"UNIVERSITY PARK, MD. (AP)—Studies have suggested working women, compared with homemakers, have four times the heart disease rate. But evidence came only from studies of clerical workers.

"University of Maryland researcher Judith LaRose interviewed 1,000 women earning an average of $133,000 a year. She compared results with responses from 10,000 other working women of similar age."

It's managing all that money that's so stressful.

■

Notice in *Intercom*, the staff newsletter of the Bismarck (N.D.) Public Schools:

"MISSING: The Library Media Office at Grimsrud is missing one Human Body Torso. If you know where it is, please return it as soon as possible."

Not us!

■

Headline in the Indiana State University *Update:*

DANDO DISCUSSES FAMINE AT UCLA

Too much fast food, probably.

■

Notice on a number of bulletin boards at Boston University:

CAP + GOWN 4 SALE
W/MOTORBOARD
ONLY $20 FOR ALL
CALL GREG - LV MESSAGE

Yo, Greg! How many horses?

■

From *Muhlenberg Weekly*, the paper at Muhlenberg College:

"As the 1991 Mule Baseball campaign draws near its conclusion there have been quite a few ups and downs. . . . After 18 games Coach Sam Beidleman's club has posted a decent 11-9 mark. . . ."

Decent *is* the word for it. —C.G.

In Brief

Holderman pleads guilty in South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S.C. — James B. Holderman, who as president of the University of South Carolina brought prestige but also shame to the institution he headed for 13 years, pleaded guilty last week to using his position to earn $25,000 in illegal compensation.

Mr. Holderman (*below*) also pleaded no contest to a second charge that he failed to pay state taxes. He received a suspended sentence and five years probation. He was also ordered to perform 500 hours of community service and pay $4,000 in back taxes and penalties owed on the $25,000—money meant as a gift to the university's research foundation. Mr. Holderman retired a year ago amid a firestorm of criticism over lavish expenditures.

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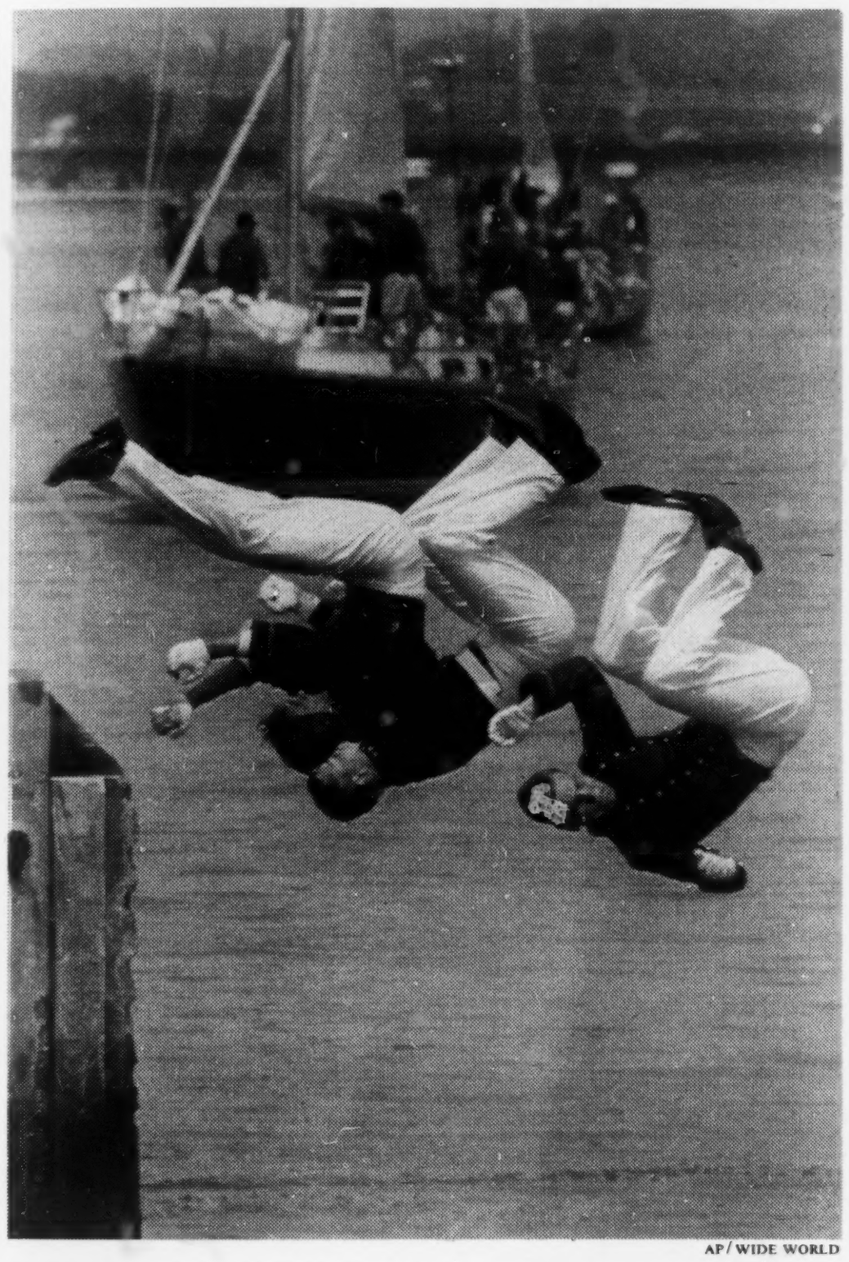
In a statement before the judge, Mr. Holderman alluded to the university's achievements during his tenure, but conceded he had made mistakes. Even the judge praised his legacy before sentencing him.

Neither Mr. Holderman nor his lawyers returned phone calls.

The sentencing ends months of state investigations involving Mr. Holderman. Meanwhile, federal officials are investigating gifts he provided to Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, from 1983 to 1986. During that time, when Mr. Hatfield headed the Senate Appropriations Committee, the University of South Carolina received $16.3-million in federal funds for building projects. ■



AP/WIDE WORLD

Increase reported in takers of GED tests

WASHINGTON—The number of adults who took the General Educational Development diploma tests increased last year, reversing a decade-long decline.

The number taking the tests increased 12 per cent, to 763,618 in 1990 from 682,728 the year before. In addition, 431,225 students earned their G.E.D. diplomas in 1990, an increase of 14 per cent over 1989.

The findings are being released this week by the American Council on Education, which sponsors the G.E.D. Testing Service and administers the exams in conjunction with state and local agencies.

The G.E.D. program offers individuals who do not complete high school a chance to earn diplomas by passing a series of tests.

Educators had been worried about the decline in the numbers of people taking the exams. According to A.C.E. officials, publicity about changes in the tests might have scared off some potential takers. The G.E.D. Testing Service made the test more difficult three years ago by adding an essay section.

Testing-service officials said the recession probably had led more adults in search of better jobs to take the tests. Also, they said, a publicity campaign to increase awareness of the tests probably had contributed to the increase. ■

Midshipmen in midair

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Midshipmen in the graduating class at the U.S. Naval Academy jumped into the Severn River last week after their final dress parade at Annapolis. A day later, the 936 graduates witnessed history when Army Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander in chief of the U.S. Central Command, delivered the commencement address, the first time an active-duty Army officer has been the keynote speaker at the Annapolis exercises. ■

U. of Chicago theologian murdered near his office

CHICAGO — A Romanian-born theologian at the University of Chicago was found shot to death in a men's bathroom near his office on the campus.

Chicago city police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are investigating the murder of Ioan P. Culianu, a visiting scholar who was to have received a tenured position in the university's divinity school in July.

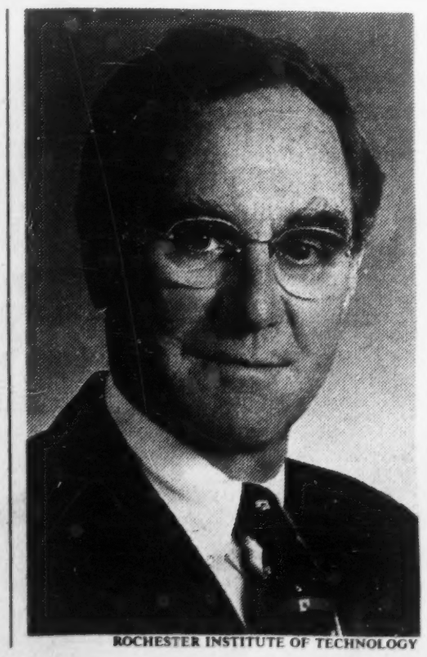
Mr. Culianu was found shot once in the head after a gunshot was heard around 1 p.m. in the campus building where his office was located, university officials said. He was reportedly shot by someone standing on the toilet in the adjacent bathroom stall. Police and the F.B.I. are investigating whether the murder might be related to Mr. Culianu's political writings about Romania. He was a staunch anti-Communist and had been critical of the Romanian government.

Mr. Culianu, a specialist in the history of religions, was also interested in mysticism and the occult and had directed a recent conference on those subjects. ■

Campus chief's links to CIA under review

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—The president of the Rochester Institute of Technology suspended his ties to the Central Intelligence Agency last week amid a continuing controversy on the campus over the institute's links with the agency.

M. Richard Rose (*right*), the institute's president, was to return to the campus this week after a four-month sabbatical at the C.I.A., where he conducted a study of the agency's future training and education needs.



ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The president's work for the C.I.A. has prompted some on the campus here to call for his resignation.

At a press conference last week, Mr. Rose announced he would have no further contact with the agency, pending an investigation by a campus committee into the institute's links with the C.I.A., such as agency-financed research at the institute.

Mr. Rose said the panel, made up of people both inside and outside the institute, would be appointed by the fall and would be given open access to his files. Mr. Rose was slated to hold a meeting this week with members of the campus community to discuss his work for the C.I.A. The meeting is to be closed to the press. ■

Campus halts advertising in 'biased' magazine

LOS ANGELES—The University of California at Los Angeles has canceled some of its advertising in a magazine published by black students as a punishment for the journal's printing what officials called anti-Semitic articles.

Shonda Hornbeck, editor of the magazine, called *Nommo*, denied the charge and criticized the cutoff of advertising as an infringement on free expression.

Winston Doby, vice-chancellor for student affairs, accused the magazine of bias and of "promoting hatred and divisiveness." ■

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BEST AVAILAB

Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

Checkbooks in hand, donors are taking stands in the debates over free speech and diversity. Wesleyan University received a $100,000 gift last month from an alumnus who opposed Wesleyan's decision to prohibit racially offensive speech among students.

The gift will establish an annual Freedom of Speech Lecture designed to explore "the meaning and importance of the First Amendment," a university spokesman said.

Leonard S. Halpert, a lawyer and long-time member of the American Civil Liberties Union who graduated from the university in 1944, says he made the gift because he finds clauses governing student speech to be "unacceptable."

Meanwhile, an alumna of Pennsylvania State University, alarmed by reports of bigotry on college campuses, bequeathed a quarter of her estate—about $250,000—for programs to encourage "the racial, ethnic, and religious diversity of campus life."

■

Million-dollar gifts from Ryoichi Sasakawa, a controversial Japanese philanthropist, are roiling more campuses. Mr. Sasakawa's ties to Japanese right-wing extremists during World War II and to members of Japan's criminal underworld have sowed discord in the past year on many campuses in the United States and Canada. Some have turned down donations from him and his foundations.

This spring, faculty members and students at Columbia University formed a group called "Sasakawa Watch" to protest a $1-million donation from one of Mr. Sasakawa's foundations to the university's East Asian Institute. The institute is affiliated with Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs.

Dozens of American universities—including Duke, Harvard, and Princeton—have accepted gifts from Mr. Sasakawa or his foundation, while others, like the University of Hawaii and the University of Chicago, have rejected them because of the donor's controversial background.

Most of the gifts come from the Sasakawa Peace Foundation in Tokyo, which plans to make a $1-million gift to each of 50 universities in the world by 1992. The foundation's stated mission is to promote world peace through better international understanding.

■

Stanford University, digging out from the public-relations disaster of its indirect-cost mess, has established an Indirect Costs Speakers Bureau through its Office of Public Affairs.

Interested faculty and staff members can arrange to have speakers address "informal gatherings and regularly scheduled meetings" to "inform the campus community on the indirect-cost issue," a university official said.

Companies, Funds Concentrate Gifts on Top Universities

Continued From Page A1

versities, which the council says account for about 85 per cent of all giving to higher education. Although the council usually ranks top institutions in terms of corporate, foundation, and overall support, this is the first time the council has analyzed the distribution of giving among all institutions in the survey.

The concentration of foundation and corporation giving has remained fairly steady over time, with some slight fluctuations, the analysis shows. The number of universities receiving half of all corporate gifts has dropped from 49 in 1971 to 40 in 1990. For foundation giving, the number of universities accounting for half of the total increased from 31 in 1971 to 37 in 1990.

'I Was Kind of Surprised'

The institutions receiving half of the foundation and corporate dollars are public and private research universities or specialized medical or health-sciences centers. Nearly all are members of the Association of American Universities, which consists of 56 American and two Canadian universities with strong programs of graduate and professional education and research. The top 37 and top 40 institutions in foundation and corporate support represent less than 4 per cent of all survey participants.

"When I first looked at it, I was kind of surprised," said David R. Morgan, director of research at the Council for Aid to Education. "But as I thought about it and talked to people, it seemed less surprising."

Mr. Morgan said it was important to take into account the "special nature" of the top grant-getting institutions, which often have large research operations, medical facilities, and museums.

"They are a different kind of beast than the small private college," he said. "They are the top-tier institutions. All those factors included, there seems to be a rational basis for this."

Seeking Best and Most Capable

Several college fund raisers, corporate officials, and foundation officers echoed Mr. Morgan's views, saying that research universities are considered selective in their admissions, attract highly talented faculty members, and conduct the most advanced research. In addition, they say, it is in the best interests of corporations and foundations to seek the best and most capable institutions to address particular problems—especially when it comes to sophisticated research projects.

"If this group of colleges represents major research universities and institutions with technical programs, it's understandable that they would get the bulk of corporate support," said Anne Alexander, director of the AT&T Foundation, which gave $15-million last year for education at all levels.

Added James W. Osterholt, assistant vice-chancellor for development at the University of California at Los Angeles, an institution that is often among the top in attracting corporate and foundation grants: "Corporations and foundations have very focused priorities. They are trying to accomplish specific things and are going where they think they can accomplish this."

Definition of 'Excellent' Disputed

Some college representatives and other observers, however, are not so sure that the concentration of foundation and corporate giving is rational—or fair.

Officials at some colleges have long complained that they have had a hard time persuading foundations and corporations to support their institutions. They say the large foundations and corporations seem to favor prestigious colleges and universities over less well-known institutions, and research activities over teaching. They question why the definition of "excellent" must mean only research universities.

Such complaints have been heard for many years from public colleges and universities, private liberal-arts institutions, religious colleges, and historically black colleges, although public colleges lately have started to receive a growing share of the corporate dollar, according to some studies.

For some people, the latest figures confirmed their worst suspicions. "The information doesn't surprise me, and it's consistent with what I have felt all along, in the absence of hard data," said Robert L. Albright, president of Johnson C. Smith Uni-

Continued on Page A23

The 37 Institutions That Received 50 Per Cent of Foundation Support in 1989-90

Rank	Institution	Foundation support	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent
1.	Harvard U.	$54,031,098	3.3%	3.3%
2.	U. of California at Los Angeles	44,761,695	2.8	6.1
3.	New York U.	32,781,875	2.0	8.1
4.	Yale U.	32,200,000	2.0	10.1
5.	U. of Wisconsin at Madison	31,113,094	1.9	12.1
6.	Duke U.	29,469,254	1.8	13.9
7.	Stanford U.	29,135,567	1.8	15.7
8.	Columbia U.	26,716,791	1.6	17.4
9.	U. of California at Berkeley	26,480,805	1.6	19.0
10.	Johns Hopkins U.	26,293,857	1.6	20.6
11.	U. of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	26,201,591	1.6	22.2
12.	U. of Chicago	24,648,414	1.5	23.8
13.	U. of Pennsylvania	24,416,753	1.5	25.3
14.	U. of Texas at Austin	24,310,208	1.5	26.8
15.	U. of Washington	24,057,349	1.5	28.3
16.	Indiana U.	23,112,650	1.4	29.7
17.	Cornell U.	22,232,409	1.4	31.1
18.	U. of Minnesota	20,776,165	1.3	32.4
19.	Emory U.	18,644,340	1.1	33.5
20.	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	18,523,712	1.1	34.7
21.	U. of Southern California	17,968,477	1.1	35.8
22.	Northwestern U.	17,952,543	1.1	36.9
23.	U. of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	17,713,012	1.1	38.0
24.	U. of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	15,710,675	1.0	39.0
25.	U. of Pittsburgh	15,415,052	0.9	39.9
26.	U. of California at San Francisco	15,376,732	0.9	40.9
27.	Princeton U.	13,901,355	0.9	41.7
28.	U. of California at San Diego	13,729,120	0.8	42.6
29.	U. of Houston	13,656,602	0.8	43.4
30.	U. of Michigan	13,220,623	0.8	44.3
31.	Rockefeller U.	13,120,493	0.8	45.1
32.	Case Western Reserve U.	13,098,428	0.8	45.9
33.	California Inst. of Tech.	12,920,583	0.8	46.7
34.	Washington U.	12,649,226	0.8	47.5
35.	U. of Missouri	12,322,579	0.8	48.2
36.	U. of Miami	12,036,605	0.7	49.0
37.	Brandeis U.	11,938,836	0.7	49.7
Total for 37 Institutions		**$802,638,568**		

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

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